

against another, of demonizing Jews and others. His was a message of division, of blaming others for one's problems. During the early 1930's, Hitler instituted a policy of elimination of political opponents, of "enemies of the state." According to the statutes of the security police, Jews, politically active churches, Freemasons, politically dissatisfied people, members of the Black Front, and economic manipulators, among others, were singled out for persecution.

Hitler set down his political goals in his notorious book, "Mein Kampf." His foreign policy plans revolved around the central aim of exterminating the Jews as the mortal enemy of the Aryan race. During the first stage, following the seizure of power, the "cancerous democracy," as he called it, was to be abolished, and Jews, Bolsheviks, and Marxists were to be banished from the national community. Following the internal consolidation of the Reich, the German position in central Europe was to be secured step by step and then strengthened into world dominance.

While Hitler had fought the existing government aggressively prior to his imprisonment for high treason, during which he wrote "Mein Kampf," he adopted a new tactic after his early release from jail. Power was to be won slowly and legally as he systematically and methodically built up the Nazi empire. He used the Reichstag fire of February 27, 1933, as an opportunity to replace the constitutional laws of the Weimar Republic by passing an emergency decree "to protect the people and the state." This marked the beginning of the hounding and arresting of political opponents, especially those on the left. The public was subjected to propaganda on a grand scale, instructed "to think nothing but German, to feel German, and to behave German." Germans were also placed under heavy surveillance by the police and secret agents.

Hitler was able to create the Nazi state by fanning the flames of paranoia, distrust, and fear. By making the Jews and others "faceless rats" devoid of humanity, he was able to make his henchmen commit acts which shock and offend our sensibilities as human beings. He was successful in making these groups scapegoats responsible for all of Germany's economic and social ills. Just as some today try to divide, demonize, and scapegoat, Hitler managed to unite his people through their hatred of common enemies.

Too often today, the solution to our problems seems to be to blame someone else—the poor, minorities, immigrants, and bureaucrats. The politics of blame is a basic tactic of those who preach intolerance and division, whether on the left or right. Hitler was perhaps history's most terrible and tragic example of what can result when the politics of blame and hate are allowed to fester and grow. Too often, people attempt to glorify themselves by tearing down those with whom they dis-

agree and by pitting one group against another. We need a return to moderation, tolerance, responsibility, and compassion so that nothing approaching the Holocaust and the hatred which fostered it will ever be allowed to again scar humanity in such a way.

It is appropriate to take the time to not only celebrate V-E Day and reflect upon the roots of what led to World War II, but to also remember the selfless heroism of the 15 million Americans and the millions of other Allied servicemen who fought valiantly to preserve the democratic ideals that we so cherish. All risked their lives, and, sadly, some 407,000 Americans gave their lives to defend those ideals and the individual freedom and human rights upon which they are based.

Fifty years after V-E Day, the light of history has shone brightly on the complex and harrowing events of World War II. Much of what has been revealed makes us shudder, and we would just as soon it not be illuminated. But only by looking can we learn, and as each year passes, we realize more fully just how much we owe our veterans for their patriotism, bravery, and sacrifice in serving on the battlefields of Europe during World War II.

JENA BAND OF THE CHOCTAW INDIANS

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, over 90 years ago, a small poverty ridden community of Choctaw Indians who lived in the area around Jena, LA, walked for 9 months from their homes to Muskogee, OK, to testify before the Dawes Commission. Although that commission determined that the Jena Band were full-blooded native American Indians, entitled to land and services, lands were not yet ready for allotment. Consequently, the Jena Band returned to Louisiana empty-handed. Soon thereafter they were told by letter that they could claim such lands and benefits—but only if they returned to Oklahoma within 4½ months. This was impossible for them, they did not return, and therefore received no land or benefits to which they were rightfully entitled.

This story of promised benefits, land, and services has been repeated throughout the last 90 years. Each time the Jena Band has come close to receiving the recognition they deserve, some additional obstacle has been thrown in their way. Yet, despite this long history of broken promises and neglect the Jena have maintained their identity, their dignity, and their hope that the Federal Government will at long last live up to the commitments made to them so long ago in Muskogee.

On May 18, 1995, the Jena Band will finally celebrate the arrival of justice as the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Department of the Interior, Ada Deer, signs the documents establishing a government-to-government relationship between the United States of America and the Jena Band of the Choctaw.

Mr. President, I have known the Jena through their chief, Jerry Jackson, as we have struggled together for many years to gain their rightful recognition. The Jena are proud of their heritage and of their community. I look forward to seeing the strengthening of their tribe and their cooperation with the surrounding communities in the years to come, and I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this long-awaited event.

CARE ANNIVERSARY

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, during this year 1995 we are commemorating many anniversaries of the last days of World War II—of terrible battles, of the liberation of concentration camps with their unspeakable crimes against humanity, and of the final victories—but I rise today to congratulate one of the great humanitarian organizations that was born in the ashes of that great war.

CARE begins the celebration of its 50th year today, on the anniversary of the day when the first CARE package arrived in France. A coalition of organizations and individual Americans founded CARE—the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe—on November 27, 1945, and the first CARE package was received in France on the following May 11. They set out to create a large and efficient distribution network, because they knew the huge scope of the needs in a Europe devastated by a long and destructive war.

That package was the beginning of the largest person-to-person relief effort of this century—perhaps of any century. Millions of Americans sent more than 100 million CARE packages of food, clothing, medicine, and other relief supplies to war survivors in desperate need. CARE packages provided the first food some Holocaust victims received after being released from the camps. Later, CARE packages brought West Berliners their first food after the 1949 blockade.

CARE was a unique American phenomenon—highly individual, extremely generous, idealistic and—against all odds—tremendously successful. Germans, Italians, and Japanese remember how stunned they were to receive gifts from people with whom they had been at war only a few months before. CARE packages not only eased the suffering of survivors trying to rebuild their lives and their countries, but helped to build the bridges between former enemies that made possible a more lasting peace.

Every single American President has been involved in the relief effort since President Harry Truman who sent the first 100 CARE packages to the bombed-out town of Le Havre, France. American cities and towns had CARE package drives, businesses put up displays encouraging people to send CARE packages, Hollywood stars, including Bob Hope, Gregory Peck, Marlene

Deitrich, Lauren Bacall, and Ingrid Bergman, joined in the effort that would make the CARE package a part of our language and history.

As Europe and Asia recovered from World War II, CARE adopted a new name—the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere—and a new mission: to help the poorest of the world's poor.

Today CARE helps 30 million people in more than 60 developing countries each year to improve their lives through comprehensive disaster relief programs as well as assistance for long-term, sustainable development projects in agriculture, the environment, health, nutrition, population, and small business. In the years since that first package, CARE packages have helped more than 1 billion people in 121 countries around the world, sending more than \$7 billion worth of assistance. The countries Americans helped 50 years ago have become our political and economic partners and many are now partners as well in providing CARE packages to others in need. CARE has 11 international offices in Europe and Japan, and has twice been nominated for a Nobel Prize.

The plain brown boxes stamped CARE have been a symbol of the best American spirit of generosity and hope to a hurting world for half a century. I am proud that CARE now is headquartered in Atlanta, GA, and proud of the wonderful work it has done throughout the world. This is an appropriate time for a new generation to learn about the real CARE package—not just goodies from home, but a package reflecting that same love and caring that reaches out in friendship to those in need.

Mr. President, as CARE begins its 50th anniversary celebration, I would urge that new generations—and their mothers, fathers, grandmothers, and grandfathers who have been sending those plain brown boxes stamped CARE all these years—to join in the effort to change lives and send a real CARE package.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a treaty and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:18 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1361. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1361. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-891. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to U.S. exports to South Korea; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-892. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide for alternative means of acquiring and improving housing and supporting facilities for the armed forces and their families; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-893. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 49, United States Code (Transportation), to eliminate the requirement for preemployment alcohol testing in the mass transit, railroad, motor carrier and aviation industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-894. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Superconducting Super Collider project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-895. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the safety of shipments of plutonium by sea; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-896. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for 1993; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-897. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to international agreements, other than treaties entered into by the United States within the 60-day period after May 4, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-898. A communication from the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to wiretap applications for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-899. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Ex-

port Act to equalize mandatory minimum penalties relating to similar crack and powder cocaine offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-900. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-901. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, amendments to the sentencing guidelines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-902. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 11 of title 35 to provide for early publication of patent applications, to amend chapter 14 of title 35 to provide provisional rights for the period of time between early publication and patent grant and to amend chapter 10 of title 35 to provide a prior art effect for published applications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-903. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the OPM's fiscal year 1994 report on the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-904. A communication from the Chairperson of the Department of the Navy Retirement Trust, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports relative to the 1992 annual pension report; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-905. A communication from the HUD Secretary's Designee to the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's report for the 6-month period ending March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-906. A communication from the Director, Federal Management Issues, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Government Corporations: Profiles of Recent Proposals"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-907. A communication from the Acting Director, Federal Management Issues, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Managing for Results: Experiences Abroad Suggest Insights for Federal Management Reforms"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-908. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report on the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-909. A communication from the Chairperson of the Appraisal Subcommittee, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-910. A communication from the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's Superfund report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-103. A joint resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Kwethluk, Alaska relative to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.